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Mongolia Report

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MPR GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS BEIRUT MASSACRE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1951 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Following is the complete text of a statement by the government of the MPR in connection with the new crime committed by the Israeli military against the defenseless civilian population of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

The report of the treacherous invasion of West Beirut by the Israeli aggressors and of the bloody massacre of civilians perpetrated by them, with the brutal participation of Christian rightist cutthroats, traitors of the Lebanese people, has been met with profound anger and indignation in the Mongolian People's Republic. Approximately 1500 defenseless civilians, for the most part women, elderly, and children, were savagely murdered just in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian refugee camps.

Israel's ruling circles have committed a crime which will never be erased from the memory of mankind, just as the fascist crimes committed by the Hitlerites. This crime is at the same time an outrage to the conscience and honor of the Jewish people, who themselves suffered so much under Hitlerism.

This massacre perpetrated by the Israeli military in West Beirut is one more monstrous manifestation of the policy of aggression and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples conducted by Israel with the direct support and assistance of the United States, totally ignoring the demands of the peoples of the world and the applicable UN resolutions. Israel brazenly and openly acts in opposition to the world community. This demands an appropriate reaction on the part of UN members.

The events of recent days in Lebanon once again reveal the true objectives of the Camp David deal, U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East.

The Mongolian People's Republic resolutely condemns Israel's acts of aggression and genocide in Lebanon and once again declares that responsibility for these monstrous crimes on Lebanese soil must be borne together with Tel Aviv by its American patrons. The Mongolian people and their government emphatically demand an immediate end to the aggression and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from West Beirut and from all occupied Lebanese territory.

The dangerous escalation of aggression in Lebanon, which threatens peace and security in this region and throughout the world, urgently demands, more than ever before, a just settlement in the Near East at the earliest possible time.

The Mongolian People's Republic consistently calls for a comprehensive solution of the Near Eastern problem taking into account the interests of all parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection the government of the Mongolian People's Republic declares its total support for the proposals advanced on 15 September of this year by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on principles of achieving a just, lasting settlement in the Near East. It also supports L. I. Brezhnev's appeals to the U.S. President to act jointly with the Soviet Union to curb Israel.

The Mongolian people and their government once again express their resolute support of the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples to establish an independent Palestinian state and to restore the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.

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CSO: 1819/7

MONGOLIA ANGERED AT ISRAELI CRIMES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The people of Mongolia angrily and indignantly condemn the new monstrous crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against the defenseless civilians of the Palestinian camps in West Beirut and emphatically demand an immediate halt to atrocities on Lebanese soil. The angry condemnation and protest of the Mongolian people are clearly expressed in the declaration by the MPR Government made public today. It notes that Israel's ruling circles have committed a crime which will never be erased from the memory of mankind, just as the fascist crimes of the Hitlerites. This is one more monstrous manifestation of the policy of aggression and genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples conducted by Israel with the direct support and assistance of the United States.

The events of recent days in Lebanon once more reveal the true aims of the Camp David deal, the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and the so-called Reagan plan for the Near East, the declaration states. Responsibility for the massacre perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon must be borne, alongside Tel Aviv, by its American patrons as well.

The MPR, the document stresses, consistently comes out in support of a comprehensive solution of the Near Eastern problem taking into account the interests of all parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In this connection the Mongolian Government declares its full support of the important foreign policy initiative advanced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with the aim of securing a just, lasting peace in the Near East, as well as appeals by the Soviet leader to the U.S. President to act jointly with the Soviet Union to curb Israel, the declaration states.

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CSO: 1819/7

HIGHLIGHTS FROM 23RD SOCIALIST HEALTH MINISTERS CONFERENCE, 13TH CEMA HEALTH MEETINGS SUMMARIZED

Opening Address by MPR Health Minister

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1931 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries convened here today.

D. Nyam-osor, MPR Minister of Health, opened the conference with an introductory address.

The participants in the conference were greeted by D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He stressed in his speech that the traditional annual conference of ministers of health of the socialist countries is one of the principal and most effective forms of multilateral cooperation in the area of health care among the brother nations of the socialist community. This cooperation is constantly expanding and becoming enriched, opening up more and more new areas for joint actions, exchange of experience and achievements. Coordination on a multilateral basis of government policy in the area of health care, determination and discussion of urgent tasks pertaining to the development of medicine which are of international importance constitute its main directional thrusts.

D. Nyam-osor, MPR minister of health, presented a report entitled "Basic Principles of Organizing Supply of Medicines in the Socialist Countries."

Guarding the people's health is one of the most important social tasks, which is continuously at the center of attention of the parties and governments of the socialist countries. An international system of socialist health care has been established in the brother socialist countries, grounded on uniform methodological principles. The traditional conferences of ministers of health of the socialist countries help this system become one of the basic principles of socialist health care, the minister noted.

In all socialist countries considerable attention is focused on formulation of the theoretical principles of improving the organizational forms of providing medicines to the public in conformity with the general principles of socialist health care.

The experience of the Soviet Union in devising a comprehensive system of quality control of medicines supplied to the public is extremely valuable, D. Nyam-osor emphasized.

The leaders of the delegations from the other socialist countries spoke at the conference. The conference is continuing.

Conference Ends

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1542 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries ended here today.

The conference participants adopted a resolution and signed a conference formal statement. The statement was signed by the leaders of the delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Republic of Cuba, the MPR, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Closing the conference, D. Nyam-osor, MPR Minister of Health, stressed that in addition to other items, this conference of ministers of health of the socialist countries discussed a question of great current importance -- supply of medicines in the socialist countries. All participants expressed a common opinion on the main agenda item, informed one another on the successes achieved in their countries, and exchanged information on their work.

GDR Health Minister Interview

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Peace is the first prerequisite for a healthy life and work. For this reason medical people bear great responsibility for preventing nuclear war and for helping people become aware of this urgent problem, stated Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister for health. He stated in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent that the 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries, which was held in Ulaanbaatar, discussed problems of providing medicines in the socialist countries. The constructive discussion at the conference made it possible to exchange new knowledge and new know-how in this area, and to formulate future policy in supplying medicines in our countries.

CEMA Health Meeting Convenes

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1922 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 13th Meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health convened here today. Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, Republic of Cuba, MPR, Polish People's Republic, USSR, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, People's

Republic of Kampuchea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Mozambique are taking part in the meeting.

S. P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health and chairman of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health, opened the meeting.

Items on the meeting agenda include implementation of decisions pertaining to designing and manufacturing medical equipment with the employment of microprocessors, on preparing a forecast of development of science and manufacture of medicines up to the year 2000, progress in implementing measures by the CEMA member nations to aid and assist in accelerating the development of health care in the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, measures to achieve further improvement in the effectiveness of scientific and technological cooperation, matters pertaining to forming pro tem international scientific teams, plus others. The meeting is continuing.

CEMA Delegations Depart

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1516 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Today the delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, GDR, Republic of Cuba, Polish People's Republic, USSR, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which took part in the 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries and the 13th Meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field of Health, departed today for their respective countries.

Officials Comment on Proceedings

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1521 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The 23rd Conference of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries was held in Ulaanbaatar on 9-11 September 1982. The conference was attended by representatives of 14 countries from four continents, a MONTSAME correspondent was told by R. Popivanov, minister of health of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He stated that important issues were discussed at the conference, paramount among which was the question of manufacture of medicines, planning and forecasting, and distribution of tasks among the individual socialist countries from the standpoint of providing the public with adequate quantities of medicines. Our goal is to ensure that all citizens, no matter where they live and who they are, can obtain needed medicines. This was the main question discussed, on which a corresponding document was signed. The minister noted that the conference took place in a friendly, businesslike and constructive atmosphere, and constituted another step forward toward the affirmation of health care as a most important aspect of social policy in the socialist countries.

...ive, State Secretary of the Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of ..., stressed that in recent years cooperation between the MPR and the ... in the field of health care has been developing well. An exchange of ... and specialists is being carried out. He noted that at the present ... there are 32 doctors for every 10,000 persons in the MPR, while the number ... per 10,000 population is today equal to or greater than ... countries. The MPR has caught up with and outstripped even ... countries in level of development of health care.

... of Ministers of Health of the Socialist Countries and ... the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in the Field ..., which were held in the Mongolian capital, are of great significance. ... important problems were discussed, resolution of which will foster ... health care in the socialist countries, L. Medve stated.

...
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DISSEMINATION OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1931 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] We attach great importance to the now traditional get-togethers by officials of brother societies and organizations for the dissemination of knowledge which, as practical experience shows, fosters the exchange of experience and know-how, strengthening of meaningful cooperation, and improvement of dissemination of scientific information in our countries, stated Ts. Puntsagnorob, chairman of the board of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge, convening today an international scientific and practical conference on the topic "The Role of Lecture Propaganda in Dissemination of Advanced Production Know-How."

In the conditions of the MPR, he noted, which has set for itself the goal of completing the building of the material and technological foundation for socialism with the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, utilization of the most advanced equipment, technology and progressive production know-how of the brother countries is a paramount task. A report of dissemination of advanced production know-how in the MPR was presented by L. Jambaldorj, deputy chairman of the board of the Mongolian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge. Implementing the socioeconomic tasks of building socialism in our country, the MPRP devotes attention to publicity and dissemination of advanced know-how, which constitutes the principal instrument of development of productive activity by the toiler masses and increasing labor productivity.

Consistent adoption of scientific and technological advances and advanced know-how into production is assuming increasingly greater socioeconomic, ideological and indoctrinational significance, especially at the stage of successful implementation of the party program for completing the building of the material and technological foundation for socialism in our country, L. Jambaldorj emphasized.

The Mongolian people link all their successes in the area of socioeconomic development with international assistance and support by the Soviet Union and the other nations of the socialist community. Just during the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan more than 240 industrial, agricultural and cultural-services facilities were built in the MPR with the assistance of the Soviet Union. At the present time industrial enterprises built with the technical and economic

assistance of the Soviet Union are producing more than 90 percent of this country's electric power, more than 80 percent of its coal, and processing 100 percent of its wool. All this attests to the exceptional importance of innovative application of Soviet know-how in the area of economic development and production management, the speaker noted.

The mass information media are extensively utilized for aggressive dissemination of the advanced production know-how of the USSR and the other brother countries; specialists from the brother nations working in our country present lectures, schools are set up for assimilating their professional skills, [illegible] workers and specialists are assigned to them, and various get-togethers and evening activities are held.

Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungarian People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, GDR, Republic of Cuba, MPR, Polish People's Republic, Socialist Republic of Romania, USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Lao People's Democratic Republic are taking part in the conference.

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CSO: 1819/7

CROP HARVESTING PROGRESSING WELL

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] This is a busy time for Mongolia's farmers. The autumn harvest is in full swing. Farm workers are harvesting the crops with shock-work labor. Grain is being harvested on more than 500,000 hectares, and potatoes and vegetables on 6500 hectares. News reports from all over the country indicate enthusiastic socialist competition by farm machine operators and farmers for overfulfillment of plan targets for the second year of Mongolia's 7th Five-Year Plan pertaining to harvesting grain and vegetable crops. There are more and more "clean" fields with each passing day. Grain from the new crop, produced by the painstaking labor and conscientious hands of our farm workers, has begun arriving at the receiving stations of milling enterprises. The harvest campaign on this republic's farms is being carried out under the slogan "Gather in and safeguard the entire crop."

By established tradition, farm workers are being assisted in the harvest by college and secondary school students. Today more than 11,000 boys and girls are working in the fields.

Fodder crop harvesting is also in full swing. Cutting and preparation of hay and other livestock fodder are nearing completion. As is reported by the MPR Central Statistical Administration, as of 1 September more than 764,500 tons of hay for livestock fodder has been cut nationwide, a much larger figure than in the corresponding period of last year. Dozens of agricultural cooperatives have completed ahead of schedule the fodder harvesting and preparation targets.

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CSO: 1819/3

EIGHTH-MONTH INDUSTRY TARGETS EXCEEDED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Performance results for the first 8 months of 1982 have been prepared on Mongolian industry. This country's workforces, extensively engaged in socialist competition in honor of forthcoming important USSR anniversaries -- the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR -- are achieving excellent results in meeting production targets.

The production and product sales target for the first 8 months of this year has been overfulfilled by industry. Marching in the vanguard of the shock-work labor watch of the worker class are the workforces of 166 industrial enterprises and timber enterprises, which have exceeded output targets for the first 8 months by more than 100 million tugriks. Among the competition right-flankers are the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Mongolsovtsvet-met Joint Association, the Tosontsengel Woodworking Combine, etc.

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CSO: 1819/3

PROGRESS IN NATURE CONSERVATION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] A draft nature conservation plan extending up to 1990 has been drawn up. In the last five years 140 major undertakings were accomplished in this area, including improvement of nature and wild life preserve management and administration, study of commercial animal resources, acclimatization of valuable fish species, preparation of a technical-economic substantiation of soil protection and conservation on croplands, and the establishment of tree nurseries. A large number of sites have been designated protected nature conservation areas.

The Mongolian Society for Protection of the Natural Environment has become a mass public organization of working people, with more than 300,000 members. Its top activists are being awarded a special medal. Twice each year the society holds a nature conservation month, devoting particular attention to the enlistment of children and young people in this cause. Today marks the beginning of one of these nature conservation months, in connection with which important measures pertaining to protection of the natural environment will be organized.

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CSO: 1819/3

NATURE CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The Mongolian Society for Protection of the Natural Environment, with a membership of 350,000 activists, is doing an important job in the area of conservation, growth, and rational utilization of natural resources -- forests, flora and fauna. A statement to this effect was made Ch. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers. He spoke today at a rally dedicated to the beginning of the traditional nature conservation month.

Ch. Suren noted the great importance of nature conservation month for intensifying the nationwide campaign for efficient utilization of natural resources, against a careless and wasteful attitude toward flora and fauna, and against soil erosion.

This month, the 21st to be held, will be conducted under the slogan "Water conservation is everybody's business," he stated.

The activities targeted for the nature conservation month which begins today include extensive measures to conserve water resources and to prevent pollution of our rivers, lakes, springs, and ponds.

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CSO: 1819/3

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF MONGOLIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The Mongolian State University is about to mark its 40th anniversary. The 40th anniversary of this university, the first higher educational institution in the MPR, is an important event in this republic's cultural life. And the country is busily preparing for this anniversary, which will be celebrated at the beginning of October of this year.

The establishment of Mongolia's first national university was a result of large-scale socialist transformations in this country's socioeconomic and cultural life during the years of people's rule. Establishment of this university signaled the beginning of development of higher education in the MPR. It has spun off in subsequent years a number of higher educational institutions, which today comprise Mongolia's system of higher education. The Soviet Union rendered inestimable assistance in the formation and subsequent development of the Mongolian University. In past years more than 16,000 persons have earned degrees at this institution. Graduates include teachers, doctors and engineers of a broad spectrum of specialization, economists, lawyers, architects, etc. Many of them have today become prominent party and government leaders and noted scientists. Today the university offers degrees in more than 70 areas of specialization. Students from a number of foreign countries are enrolled at the university.

The Mongolian State University has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for its substantial contribution to the cause of training indigenous cadres and the development of higher education in the MPR.

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CSO: 1819/3

THIRD CONGRESS OF UNION OF MONGOLIAN ARCHITECTS

Press Conference

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1947 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] A press conference was held today on the forthcoming Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects.

A. Hishigt, president of the Union of Mongolian Architects, spoke at the press conference. He stressed that the paramount task of the construction industry is to improve the efficiency of capital investment, planning and organization of construction activities, as well as to improve architectural design activities. As the level of material prosperity and cultural level of the working people rise, and with increasing consolidation of the socialist way of life, greater demands are imposed on city planning and on architects. Mongolia's architects are performing important tasks specified by the 18th MPRP Congress in the area of urban development, enriching the progressive traditions of Mongolian national architecture on the foundation of modern practices.

Exhibit Opens

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1581 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] An exhibit devoted to the Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects, which convenes tomorrow, opened today in the exhibition hall of the Scientific and Technical Information Center.

It contains an extensive display of models and diagrams reflecting the achievements of modern architecture and urban development in the MPR.

Congress of Architects

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The tasks of urban development and planning people in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress were discussed at the Third Congress of the Union of Mongolian Architects, which was held yesterday in Ulaanbaatar.

A. Bishigt, president of the Union of Mongolian Architects, addressed the congress. He noted that capital construction has become an important condition for accelerating development of all branches and sectors of the economy, a powerful means of increasing the national wealth, and an advanced front in the building of socialism. In Mongolia, where prior to the victory of the popular revolution there did not exist any buildings or substantial structures other than monasteries and temples, serving the interests of the exploiter classes, today hundreds of modern cities, towns and villages of a new, socialist type have been built, the speaker noted. Models of contemporary Mongolian architecture and city planning include dozens of residential districts, microrayons, cultural and services buildings and complexes in the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Choybalsan, and industrial complexes in Darhan, Erdenet, Baga nuur, Hotol, and Boro ondor.

The congress devoted considerable attention to further improving the efficiency of capital spending, improving planning and organization of construction activities, and improving the quality of preparation of design and estimate documentation.

The congress delegates sent to the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers a letter of greeting, in which they pledged to mobilize all their efforts and talent toward implementing party decisions to achieve further growth in the construction industry, architecture and city planning.

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CSO: 1819/8

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 9-16 SEP 82

Tsedenbal-Brezhnev Crimea Meeting

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1449 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] At the traditional friendly get-together in the Crimea on 20 August of this year, Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal discussed the most important issues pertaining to comprehensive Mongolian-Soviet cooperation, as well as several current international problems. B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, writes about this meeting in today's issue of the newspaper UNEN. This top-level meeting is of significance in that it took place in the year of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. Communists and all workers of the MPR, he noted, view this meeting as an important event in the further development and deepening of the Leninist friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

The history of development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union is rich. The Mongolian people have accomplished a gigantic leap forward in a short historical period of time -- a jump from feudalism to socialism. The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, initiated and firmly established by the great leader of the working people of the entire world, V. I. Lenin, and D. Suhebaatar, outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, constitutes an inexhaustible source and reliable guarantee of this outstanding victory, the author of the article stressed.

Friendship with the great Soviet people and comprehensive, fraternal assistance and support by the Soviet Union continue to play a decisive role in efforts by the party and people to build socialism in Mongolia. The question of strengthening and deepening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two brother countries always occupies the center of concern and attention on the part of the MPRP and CPSU, and Comrades Yu. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev personally.

B. Badarch noted that Mongolian-Soviet friendship and cooperation entered a qualitatively new phase with the signing of a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1966 during an official friendly visit to the MPR by a party-government delegation from the USSR, led by Comrade L. Brezhnev.

Official friendly visits by party-government delegations from the USSR and the MPR, led by comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal, in 1974 and 1976 defined the excellent future of relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation is expanding with each passing year and is becoming enriched with new forms and content, the author stated. Dozens of ministries and agencies as well as all aymags and large cities in the MPR today maintain direct contacts with the counterpart ministries and agencies, oblasts, autonomous republics and krays in the USSR. All this offers an excellent opportunity to learn from the wealth of experience of the Soviet people.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, the ranks of which contain more than 540,000 members, is making a weighty contribution to the development and deepening of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, noted B. Badarch. The association does a great deal of work aimed at implementing the decisions of the most recent MPRP and CPSU congresses, at publicizing the great achievements of the Soviet people in building communism, and at publicizing the peace-seeking foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. It attaches enormous importance to innovative study and dissemination of advanced Soviet know-how.

The recent Crimea meeting between comrades L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal once against clearly demonstrated the strong resolve of the MPRP and CPSU, the MPR and USSR to continue the vigorous, purposeful campaign for world peace and for eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, the article stresses.

Solidarity With the Chilean People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with ending of the international week of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people, the newspaper UNEN states that the bloody fascist Pinochet dictatorship has been counting and continues to count on all-out support by U.S. imperialism. The junta has plunged Chile into a deep political and economic crisis. The catastrophic economic situation has brought impoverishment and unemployment to the Chilean people. The Pinochet regime is applying increasingly brutal terror tactics and repressive measures against all those who resist and who seek to obtain justice.

The Mongolian people condemns the bloody Pinochet dictatorship and expresses confidence in the victory of the just struggle of the Chilean people, stresses UNEN.

UNEN Commentator on Poland

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Strengthening of the position of world socialism is enraging hostile forces, which are willing to employ any and all means to weaken socialism. This

...apparently attested by the subversive actions of imperialism aimed at ... in Poland, states a commentator in the newspaper UNEN.

The newspaper emphasizes that imperialist forces have once again sought to encourage antisocialist elements in Poland, timing this action to coincide with the anniversary of the day Hitlerite Germany attacked this country. The subversionary intrigues, however, have failed. The majority of working people in People's Poland refused to support these attempts, which attest to the fact that counterrevolutionaries are still active in Poland.

Maoists and History

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian [illegible] Sep 82

[illegible] China's present rulers resort to the most diversified reactionary methods in their great-power policy, nor do they ignore historical science. Maoist historians are engaged in distorting well known historical truths, attempting to deny the independent political development of countries adjacent to China, states the Mongolian newspaper [illegible].

The youth newspaper cites as an example of this the Maoist approach to the 1911 national liberation movement of the Mongolian people, which ended more than 200 years of Manchu rule. The Mongols rose up in struggle not in response to instructions from without. It was a logical result of the internal development of Mongolia, directed against Manchu rule and exploitation by Chinese government officials and usurers. One is surprised at the persistence of Maoist historians, who fail to see the objective socioeconomic factors in the Mongolian national liberation movement of 1911. A certain historian by the name of Shi Da, for example, credits several feudal lords, behind whom the Czarist Russian Government allegedly stood, for the declaration of Mongolian independence. In this he outright aligns with bourgeois historians, one of whom, (Dzh. Friters), attempted in his book to present the 1911 events in Mongolia as a consequence of "secret machinations" by Czarist Russia, the newspaper notes.

Both the Maoists and their bourgeois historians are guided by great-power practice and proceed from an idealist concept, denying the genuine motive forces of Mongolia's national liberation movement at the beginning of this century and [illegible] that it was objectively caused by the intolerable socioeconomic oppression by foreign colonialists. They proceed from the hegemonistic conception that the destinies of peoples do not lie in their own hands but are [illegible] determined by great powers, the newspaper states.

Peace-Seeking Foreign Policy in Action

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian [illegible] GMT 14 Sep 82

[illegible] successful implementation of the foreign policy tasks advanced at the [illegible] Congress, emphasizes the newspaper UNEN in a lead article, and the content of the foreign policy activity of the MPR has determined and continues to determine all-out assistance to further strengthening the unity and

cohesion of the nations of the socialist community, increasing its power and preserving peace and the security of peoples, the newspaper states.

UNEN points to the special position occupied by the friendly meeting between comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal in the Crimea among the major political events of this year in bilateral relations between the MPR and the other brother countries. The Mongolian people view the results of the traditional Crimean meeting as an outstanding contribution toward strengthening and cementing the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship and toward close coordination of the actions of our two countries in the international arena.

The MPR is making every effort to foster implementation of the Soviet Peace Program for the 1980's. The principal area of these activities is Asia. The MPR is working persistently to help strengthen peace and stability on our continent, having advanced a proposal to draw up and conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and repudiation of force in relations among the nations of Asia and the Pacific, and on convening for this purpose an international conference of nations of this region, with the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council. The position of the Mongolian Government on matters pertaining to the situation in Asia was expressed by Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal in messages to the heads of states and governments of this region and to the top officials of several international organizations. Progressive political leaders and peace-loving people throughout the world support the MPR initiative, considering that its implementation would be a weighty contribution to the cause of peace in Asia, the newspaper states.

Peace in the Near East

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 2006 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] The powerful voice of the Soviet Union, calling for "Peace to the Near East," has once again rung out from the Kremlin. Leonid Brezhnev, continuing his tirelesss, noble efforts to strengthen world peace and security, presented the most persuasive arguments and, most important, principles for resolving the Near Eastern problem, which will not tolerate further delay. The Soviet leader's speech at a dinner in honor of Ali Naser Muhammed was received in the Mongolian People's Republic as an exceptionally pertinent action by the Soviet State, which gives rise to legitimate hopes on the part of peace-loving peoples for a final settlement of the Near Eastern crisis, which has become extremely aggravated as a result of Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon, a MONTSAME commentator states.

The commentator further emphasizes that in his warm words directed toward the fighting Palestinians, L. I. Brezhnev, the most prestigious political leader of our times, visually portrayed to the world community the moral-political victory which they won on Lebanese soil against the greatly superior forces of the brazen aggressor. All those who hold dear the just cause of peoples standing up to imperialism, reaction and Zionism unquestionably agree with these fine words.

Extremely important for the subsequent development of events is that point in L. I. Brezhnev's speech where he reveals the contradictory, hypocritical

essence of the U.S. position on the Near Eastern problem and its fallaciousness from the very outset, for both the previous and the present U.S. administrations, stubbornly refusing to acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to the establishment of their own nationhood, thus also shatter the international legal basis for the existence of Israel. The people of the MPR held and continue to hold that the 1947 UN decision applies in equal measure to both Palestinians and Israelis. Violation of this principle by the Zionist military is the reason for the crisis in this region.

The MONTSAME commentator also notes the fruitful course of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Ali Naser Muhammed and its great importance in the development and strengthening of ties between the world's first socialist country, the USSR, and a young nation of socialist orientation, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

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CSO: 1819/4

BRIEFS

KNITWEAR ENTERPRISE--Hundreds of young workers are impatiently awaiting the day when they will take their stations on the complex machinery of the new knitwear enterprise in Ulaanbaatar. Soviet construction workers are presently installing process equipment and doing interior finishing work. This important construction project of the Mongolian 7th Five-Year Plan will be completed by the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR. This knitwear enterprise's future workers received practical on-the-job training in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR and obtained a job specialization at vocational schools and school combines in this country. The manufacturing process at the enterprise will be 86 percent automated. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Sep 82 1447 GMT] 3024

NALAYH MINE--We shall soon be marking the 60th anniversary of nationalization of the Nalayh Mine -- first enterprise of this country's fuel and energy industry. In 1922 a single 24 kilowatt diesel-powered generator was in operation there, and the workforce totaled only a few dozen men. Picks were the sole coal mining tool. Today the Nalayh-Kapital'naya Mine has been transformed into a high-output source of fuel for Ulaanbaatar. As a result of mine renovation with the assistance of the Soviet Union, high-output modern equipment is employed at the mine, and the level of comprehensive mechanization has risen substantailly. Today the Nalayh miners bring to the surface as much coal in a single day as was produced in an entire year 60 years ago. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Sep 82 1451 GMT] 3024

MINISTERS OF JUSTICE CONFERENCE--The agenda of the conference of ministers of justice of the socialist countries, which convened today in Ulaanbaatar, includes problems of law policy and development of forms of public participation in preventing law violations. MPR Minister of Justice O. Jambaldorj as well as Ts. Molom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, spoke at the opening session. The ministers of justice of Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, as well as the ministers of justice of Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Angola are taking part in the conference. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Sep 82 1452 GMT] 3024

RURAL LABOR FORCE--As the material foundation of agriculture, the principal sector of the MPR economy, becomes stronger, its provision with manpower is steadily improving, the newspaper UNEN stated today in a lead article. In the last 10 years or more, more than 49,000 boys and girls, graduates of general

curriculum secondary schools and vocational schools, have joined the ranks of rural workers. Today approximately 40 percent of this republic's animal husbandry workers and more than 80 percent of its crop farming workers are young people. The mentorship movement is quite extensive in this sector, the newspaper noted. At the present time 3000 mentors are working in animal husbandry and crop farming, teaching young stockmen, farm machinery operators and farmers the finer points of the agricultural profession. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 24 Sep 82 1922 GMT] 3024

CROP REPORT--Tens of thousands of people are working hard in Mongolia's grain fields, bringing in the harvest. Their task is to complete the job before the bad fall weather sets in. The grain has now been cut on 42 percent of planted acreage. A substantial percentage of the crop has been threshed, and almost 15,000 tons of grain has been put into the barn. Mongolian farmers are successfully surmounting difficulties caused by the late ripening of grain crops in a number of areas. Lodged grain must be harvested over a large acreage. More than half of the potato and vegetable crop has been harvested. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 25 Sep 82 1442 GMT] 3024

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Nov. 20, 1982